THE CONSERVATIVE

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. B. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Hood's Army.

SELMA, Dec. 30.

The *Reporter* of this afternoon says a well known gentleman of Huntsville, who left that place on the 21st instant, and arrived at Meridian on Thursday afternoon, brings the following very gratifying intelligence from Hood's army:

General Hood, on the eve of withdrawing from near Nashville, was attacked vigorously by the enemy, who massed a heavy force and threw it upon his centre, composed of Cheatham's and Bate's divisions. These veteran troops giving way, Hood then moved on Columbia, where he was at latest dates, (on Thursday 20th). There was another fight in which the enemy were badly whipped, losing one entire brigade of cavalry and six hundred wagons. The population of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama were thoroughly aroused and every man and boy capable of bearing arms was hurrying to join our army. Ten companies were formed at Huntsville in a week. That place had been taken possession of by ten Yankee regiments from Point Peak, but Roddy had been ordered to retake and hold it at all hazards. Ten gun boats came up the Tennessee river and attempted to cross the Muscle Shoals at Decatur. Roddy had attacked them, crippled one and probably another. The remainder were injured. Forrest had been made Lieut. General.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.

New York papers of the 30th have the official report of Admiral Porter which fills about three columns of the *Times*. He acknowledges the failure of the expedition which has returned to Fortress Monroe. It says hardly anything worked well from the initiation of the movement to its unfortunate close. The explosion of 215 tons of powder under the walls of the rebel fort was a great spectacle, but perfectly useless in fact, and the rebel garrison was not at all paralized. The bombardment of the fort by the fleet was most imposing and skilful, but Porter and Butler differed greatly as to its effects. Then came the extraordinary bursting of the six hundred pounder parrot guns on six different vessels, accompanied by painful casualties and a loss of confidence. More important than all these, there seems to have been no proper co-operation between the land force and Navy.

Admiral Lee telegraphs from Florence on the 17th to the Navy Department that Hood was crossing the river at Muscle Shoals. The railroad to Covington is in our possession, so Hood could not get supplies by that route.

The steamer *North American* was lost off the Florida coast on the 21st. Two hundred Yankee soldiers were drowned.

Gold 225½.

THE GALLANT MOSBY.—The Lynchburg Republican says it regrets to learn that the gallant partizan chief, Col. John S. Mosby, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded on Thursday night last, in Prince William county. He had started on one of his daring expeditions and stopped at the house of a friend, with three or four of his men, to get supper. While engaged at his meal, a party of the enemy came up and fired through the windows, one of the balls striking Mosby in the abdomen, but fortunately, without penetrating, ranged around and came out just above and back of the hip. The enemy then rushed into the house, but the lady whose guest he was, with presence of mind, cut off the stars from his coat collar which indicated his rank, before they got in the room, and upon inquirin who it was they had shot were told that it was "one of Mosby's lieutenants." They examined his wound, and thinking from the direction of the ball that it was mortal, left him where he was, remarking that the "d—d thief would do his master no more service." They then decamped, and as soon as they were out of reach, Mosby was removed to a place of safety, where he is kindly cared for, and we hope sincerely will rapidly recover.

WOMAN.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following, by Judge Story: To "the honor, the sternal honor, of the sex be it said, that to the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion never missed the presence or the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the wind of heaven may not roughly visit her, on such occasions, she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not the consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regrets; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself."

CURE FOR CORNS.—A correspondent of the London *Lancet* recommends the use of caustic in case of corns. He says:

I applied it (the lunar caustic) thus: I put my feet in warm water, and allowed them to remain till I found the outer surface of the corn was soft; I then dried the feet and applied the caustic all over the corn; in a few minutes it was dry. It remained so ten days, when I removed the black skin and applied the caustic again: and I continued till I had eradicated the corns completely. I have tried the same plan with many of my patients, and those who have been sufferers for years—all have been cured. It produces no pain, nor the least inconvenience, and does away with the necessity of cutting, which is dangerous in itself, and likely to produce extensive inflamation, with frequently the loss of life.

COFFEE CAKES.—Take some rice that has been boiled soft, twice as much flour as rice, a little fine Indian meal, and a little yeast. Mix it with cold water, and let it rise over night; this will make a fine biscuit for breakfast.

Among the odd freaks of French speculation may be mentioned the opening of a shop in Paris for the sale of Jordan's waters, for the benefit of those who wish their babes to be thus honored by christening.

Col. Charles A, May, whose name was quite famous during the Mexican war, died in New York of disease of the heart. He was a native of Washington, District of Columbia, and was a Lieutenant of dragoons in the Florida war.

Some kind friend of an editor has given him a riding whip. He intimates that nothing but a saddle, bridle and horse, and the use of a barn and fodder, is wanted to make his turn-out and his happiness complete.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865. [No. 216.

NORTHERN NEWS.

THE "HERALD'S" NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWBERN, Dec. 16, 1864.

AN EXPEDITION FROM PLYMOUTH.

An expedition under the command of Col. Frenkie, left Plymouth on the 9th inst., under orders from Brigadier General Palmer, commanding the district of North Carolina.

SKIRMISH AT GARDNER'S BRIDGE.

The first point reached was Gardner's bridge, on the Roanoke river, beyond Jameston. Here was encountered a force of rebel cavalry—probably acting as videttes—the main force (infantry) being strongly intrenched on the heights beyond, the position being approached by a bridge. By the rapid movements of Captain Denigan, who led the advance, the rebels were frustrated in their design of destroying this bridge; and the Ninth New Jersey, which formed in column by platoons rushed onward energetically across the bridge, up the heights, and succeeded shortly in driving the enemy from his position, with but slight loss to either party. Capt. Graham, with his cavalry, charged in his usual gallant style, and, following closely on the heels of the flying rebels, succeeded in taking several prisoners.

THE ENEMY PURSUED TO FOSTER'S MILLS.

The main column continued its onward march, but did not succeed in coming up with the rebels until reaching Foster's Mills, where they were discovered strongly intrenched, and with one piece of artillery. Similar to their first position, this was approachable alone over a bridge, which this time the enemy had succeeded in destroying; but a plank served the purpose, although the transit was of a more hazardous character. The command, however, crossed in safety by the means, and in line of battle confronted the rebels on the other side.

The enemy now opened with his artillery, to which our force responded by a brisk fire of musketry, which had the effect of dislodging the enemy.

On advancing to Spring Green Church, on the road to Hamilton, and about three miles distant, the rebels were again encountered, their position likewise strong and their force materially increased. Deeming it expedient to attack them in front, a flank movement was made under the direction of Colonel Stuart, with his own regiment, the 9th New Jersey, and the 27th Mass. During the night this movement was effected by the command crossing the river by means of some drifting wood, and early the next morning, much to the surprise of the astonished rebels, Colonel Stuart attacked them in their rear. Finding themselves assailed and hard pressed in front and rear, the enemy essayed to escape by suddenly piercing the weakest point in our lines, which, after some fighting, they succeeded in accomplishing, but not without heavy loss to themselves.

CAPTURES.

We captured in this engagement five rebel commissioned officers, including one colonel, Hinton, 68th North Carolina regiment, and 30 non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE COLUMN RETURNS.

The column here halted, and, the object of their errand having been accomplished, as far as practicable, the command counter-marched to Plymouth.

INABILITY OF THE GUNBOATS TO CO-OPERATE.

A fleet of gunboats which accompanied the expedition on setting out, was unable to co-operate of advance beyond Jameston, owing to the number of torpedoes sunken in the river by the enemy, and by which several boats were lost—as reported in a previous dispatch.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Captain Judson, Adjutant General of this district left yesterday with a flag of truce party to meet the rebel authorities at Kinston.

REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY IN NEWBERN.

Newbern and vicinity are again beginning to assume a busy aspect, and the indications of the ravages of the fearful epidemic that so lately and fatally raged here have almost disappeared.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE YANKEE STATES.

The *Tribune* contains the official returns of the vote for the Presidential electors from nearly every State in the Union. In consequence of the early meeting of the Electoral Colleges, it was impossible to get in all the returns in some of the large western States, such as Missouri, Iowa, the Michigan Peninsula, Minnesota, etc.; but these deficiencies are trivial, and make no difference in the relative proportion of the vote. The aggregate vote, as actually returned, is 3,957,702—say 4,000,000, including such as were excluded by being too late. Of those duly returned, the respective candidates had:

Abraham Lincoln,	2,182,502
George Brinton McClellan,	1,775,200
Majority for Lincoln,	407,302

Taking the entire popular vote in all the States entitled to a voice, we may put Lincoln's clear majority at 450,000. The vote in detail, estimating Oregon, is as follows, comparing with the same States in 1860;

States.	President, 1864. Lincoln.	McCle'n.	President, 1860. Lincoln.	All others.
California,	43,844	26,375	39,173	79,667
Connecticut,	44,691	42,285	43,792	33,454
Delaware,	8,155	8,767	3,815	12,224
Illinois,	189,496	158,780	172,161	167,532
Indiana,	150,238	130,233	139,033	133,110
Iowa,	89,070	49,596	70,409	57,922
Kansas,	16,441	3,691		
Kentucky,	26,592	61,478	1,364	144,852
Maine,	61,803	44,211	62,811	35,107
Maryland,	40,153	32,739	2,294	90,208
Massachusetts,	126,742	48,745	106,533	62,642
Michigan,	85,352	67,370	88,480	66,267
Minnesota,	25,060	17,375	22,069	12,730
Missouri,	71,192	31,299	17,028	148,490
Nevada (est.)	10,217	6,984		
New Hampshire,	34,382	32,200	37,519	28,434
New Jersey,	60,723	68,024	58,324	62,801
New York,	368,735	361,986	362,646	312,510
Ohio,	264,975	205,557	231,610	210,831
Oregon, (est.)	8,900	6,000	5,270	9,140
Pennsylvania,	296,391	276,816	268,030	208,412
Rhode Island,	18,692	8,740	12,244	7,707
Vermont,	42,419	18,321	33,808	9,036
West Virginia,	23,152	10,438		448,947
Wisconsin,	80,082	63,028	86,110	66,070
Total,	2,182,502	1,775,200	1,864,528	2,004,093
Per cent.,	55,15	44.85	48,20	51,80
Lincoln's maj.	407,302	Anti-Lincoln maj.		139,570

Whole vote in 1860, 3,868,616; in 1864, (estimating that not counted) 4,000,000; increase, 131,384. The entire vote for President in 1860, including all the Southern States, was 4,680,193.

The case of R. D'Orsay, Ogden, arrested some time since while attempting to reach the enemy's lines, has recently been disposed of by court-martial. The specification upon which he was tried, was "absence from his command, without leave," and the finding of the court was three months imprisonment at hard labor.

THOSE WE'VE LEFT BEHIND US.

As slow our ship her foaming track,
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still looked back
To that dear Isle 'twas leaving.
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts as on we rove,
To those we've left behind us.

When round the bowl of vanished years
We talk, with joyous seeming,
With smiles that might as well be tears,
So faint so sad their beaming;
While mem'ry brings us back again
Each early tie that twined us,
Oh, sweet's the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us.

And when, in other climes we meet
Some isle or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flowery, wild, and sweet,
And naught but love is wanting:
We think how great had been our bliss,
If Heaven had but assigned us.
To live and die in scenes like this,
With some we've left behind us.

As trav'lers oft look back at eve,
When eastward darkly going,
To gaze upon that light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing,—
So when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom hath near consigned us,
We turn to catch one falling ray
Of joy that's left behind us.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever the Guard for Home Defence shall be called into service beyond the limits of their respective counties, the Governor may cause two or more companies to be consolidated into one company so as to make not less than sixty-four men, rank and file, to each company; said company so consolidated shall elect from the Captains commanding the companies so consolidated a Captain to command such consolidated company, and from the first Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants and Junior Second Lieutenants of such companies, an officer of each of said ranks, to be assigned to duty with such consolidated company, such of the officers of companies so consolidated as may not be elected for service with such consolidated company, shall be required to perform service as non commissioned officers or privates in the consolidated company, formed of their original companies and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of the Home Guards when called into service beyond their respective battalion or regimental limits or when called into service within such limits in connection with other portions of such force, to be consolidated said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated to be composed of not more than ten companies. The Governor may assign to the command of such consolidated battalion or regiment any officer or officers from the battalion or regiment so consolidated.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may, in his discretion, in constituting the consolidated companies contemplated by the first section hereof, take the one-fourth, one-third, or one-half of any company as at present organized with a due proportion of its officers, out of which to constitute such consolidated company, and such of the officers of companies as at present organized, as may be placed with fractions of their companies, to form a consolidated company,—as may not be elected to command such consolidated company, shall be required to serve in such consolidated company as non-commissioned officers or privates, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. The Governor shall have power to discriminate in favor of farmers and mechanics, when he calls out a less number than the whole of a company, also to declare vacant the office of an officer who is declared by a medical board permanently disabled for field duty, either in the militia or Home Guards, or of an officer who absconds to the enemy.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all Quartermasters and Commissaries of regiments or battalions of Home Guards as at present organized, that may not be assigned to duty by the Governor with a consolidated battalion or regiment, shall be required to serve as non-commissioned officers or privates, in some one company of their present command, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended,

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, shall appoint a Medical Board for each Congressional District in this State, whose business it shall be to examine all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, that these examinations shall be made at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Surgeon General, and that the members of said Boards shall receive the same pay and allowances while on duty as the Confederate Conscript Boards,

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That when such companies, battalions or regiments, have been consolidated as herein provided for, they shall continue in such organizations until further provisions shall be made in their behalf.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the second section of "an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "these" in the ninth line of said section, and inserting the word "the;" that the third section of "an act to amend an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence," ratified the 14th day of December 1863, be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between the words "regular" and "millers" the words "and public," and by inserting between the words "millers" and "blacksmiths" the word "and" and that the proviso at the end of said 3d section be and the same is hereby repealed: That in addition to the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there shall be exempt from Home Guard duty all county trustees, regular and public tanners, hatters and shoemakers skilled in their respective callings, and who were employed in the same prior to the first day of January, A. D., 1863, and have continued to be so employed since that time.

Provided, tanners shall sell one-third of their leather to indigent soldiers' wives and widows for their own use at schedule prices.

Provided, that no provision of this act shall be so construed as to exempt from military service any person mentioned herein, in case of actual servile insurrection or invasion of the county in which he resides, by Federal forces, except the persons and classes mentioned in 2d section of an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, ratified the 7th of July, 1864.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of December, A. D., 1864.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldier's families, at 810 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec 30, 184. 213-6ts.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred 75 00
" " dozen. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER MILL Co., will pay the highest market price for Rags and damaged Cotton. Persons hauling either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gen. Haywood.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864. 207-1m.

Schedule of Prices.

IN THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES PUBLISHED OVER date of Dec. 7, 1864, the item Cane Molasses was intended to be, and is hereby declared omitted altogether. The discrepancy in price was therefore not intended to be made.

Papers still publishing the Schedule will please omit the line referred to, and others who have published it are requested to copy this.

H. K. BURGWYNN,
R. V. BDACKSTOCK, } Commissioners.

Dec. 31, 1864. 214-2t

Negro Auction and Commission House.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT THE Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of Slaves.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage. W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Raleigh Dec. 20, 1864. 206—dtf

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS A. MOORE,
J. W. HARRISON.

December 30, 1864. 213—tf.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co.

Fayetteville Nov. 23 1864 189—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32t.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro',
5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.
1,000 boxes Tobacco.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Prest. N. C. V. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—d2w

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. SURGEON THOS. HILL, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 273, Par. II, A. & I. G. O. current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES,

JOHN W. HINSDALE.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED!

THE GORGAS MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMpany want to hire one hundred good hands, to work at their Factories on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C. The locality is a safe one. Liberal wages paid. Apply to W. L. Brodie, Gen. Sup't, at Gorgas, Chatham county, N. C., or to J. M. Heck, President, Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. They also want 25 negro carpenters and 15 negro blacksmiths.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2413, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209 w6w

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE For Rent.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1054. 209—tf.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	18 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

PORT WARDENS' SALE.

CARGO SAVED EX STEAMSHIP "ELLA."

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1865, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, Front street, Wilmington, N. C. under inspection of the Port Wardens, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of

STEAMSHIP ELLA—Viz:

530 pieces dark, fancy and mourning Prints,
86 " bleached Shirtings,
161 dozen Half Hoes—assorted,
20 pieces black Alpaca,
20 " Alpaca—assorted colors,
12 " Alpaca Lustre,
18 " Maroon Stripes,
20 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
110 pieces Paper Cambric—assorted colors,
6 " black Broad Cloth,
16 " Grey Cloth,
6 " Tweeds,
48 rolls Ribbon,
19 black Lace Mantillas,
200 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton,
50 gross Agate Buttons,
130 packs Pins,
39 dozen Dressing Combs,
8 " Merino Drawers,
150 pounds Flax Thread, B. & W.,
20 Letter Copying Books,
74 dozen Fr Waxed Calf Skins,
56 " Goat Skins,
29 " Chamois Skins,
20 sides extra Sole Leather,
30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
27 " Brown Soap,
33 " Brown Windsor Soap,
7 chests Tea,
5 bags Coffee,
10 bags Pepper,
7 cases White Wine Vinegar, 1 dozen each,
1 case Cheese.
20,000 pounds Cotton Card Wire.

AND

Immediately thereafter, the following *sound* goods received by recent arrivals:

3 cases Black Flax Thread, 1,600 lbs.,
5 " Clark's Spool Cotton, 2,000 dozen,
1 " Agate Buttons, 85 gt. gross,
2 " White Bone Buttons, 90 gt. gross,
7 " Military Buttons,
2,000 pairs heavy Brogans,
5 cases Head Stalls, Girths and Buckles,
10 bales Twine,
3 cases Cotton Cards.

Dec. 30th, 211—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay,
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Terms will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A O Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Margrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE FOR the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following hands, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 20 Laborers. Ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD,
Capt. in charge Arty. Shops,
Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-2w

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

AT AUCTION, JANUARY 4, 1865:

2 mo 1 wagon horses.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—3t.

THE CONSERVATIVE

BY JOHN B. NEATHERY & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

TUESDAY, - - - - - JANUARY 3, 1865.

ERROR IN PRINCIPLE or an act wrong of itself, cannot be made right by a change of the actors Disloyalty to the government, does not depend upon the actors but the acts themselves and the motives influencing them. If one man is disloyal who encourages the public enemy to prosecute the war, by a simple expression of his opinions which appear to be alien to the objects and purposes of his government, another man must be disloyal who produces the same effect, by a diffent course of action.

There are those who control in public affairs in this country, who are ready to denounce every man as disloyal who assails the government for its acts which he believes contrary to the Constitution, because, say they, he encourages the enemy by giving "aid and comfort" to him. We believe that no one is justifiable in thus assailing the government, yet every one has the right to remonstrate against any acts of the government, which to him appear to be in conflict with its legitimate authority and purposes.

But we ask, what class of persons in the South are doing more to encourage the North and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, so much as those papers at Richmond, which now advocate the purchase of 250,000 male slaves for the army, and who propose to abolish slavery altogether upon the condition that England and France will secure the independence of the Confederate States? What statements or propositions have been made by Southern men or what acts committed by them, which so fully indicate to the enemy a total abandonment of the hope of securing our independence by our own efforts, as those recently made by the Richmond papers? Can anything which has occurred so fully encourage the North to persevere in its purpose of conquest as these new propositions? Do they not indicate a purpose on the part of influential leaders to abandon entirely the objects for which the Confederate government was organized?

We began the war, for no other purpose but to rid ourselves of the dominant North, who persistently and aggravatingly meddled with slavery. We claimed the sole right to manage it, and broke up the old government in order to get rid of Northern interference on that subject. Now, after less than four years conflict, those very parties who were foremost in the revolution, are advocating the abandonment of the principle which prompted the course of the South. Under the influence of passion they are still bent upon being rid of the North, for what purpose? To prevent its interfering with slavery? Not at all, but to get rid of the Yankees, it is proposed to give up slavery altogether.

But what do either of the propositions promise? The putting the negroes into the army, we can regard in no other light than the shortest possible road to our own conquest. The fight will be ended in six months after this is done, and our overthrow will be the consequence.—What better will become of us, if England and France accept the proposition? Will it not certainly protract the war on our own soil? Will not Southern territory be overrun and despoiled utterly by the armies of our enemies and of our allies? But will they assent to the proposition? We think not. And then we must bear the chagrin and mortification of a refusal. Failing in this, our people would become utterly discouraged, and our conquest would be the more easily accomplished.

IT IS SAID that during the bombardment of Fort Fisher two barges were gallantly rowed within 1200 yards of our batteries, with the intention of placing a buoy in a shallow part of the inlet. One shot from the battery passed over them and the officer in command rose and waived his flag in triumph and derision, but a second better aimed struck the boats, cut them asunder, and emptied their contents into the sea. Some of the enemy were picked up by other boats, but the hazardous experiment was not repeated.

WE LEARN that the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company has been organized with a subscribed capital of about $1,000,000. The following gentlemen of known enterprize and business talent are the officers: Col. J. M. Heck, President; Wm. L. Brodie, General Superintendant; R. H. Butler, Superintendant; and P. T. Norwood, Treasurer. The Company is to operate at Gorgas, once Nat. Clegg's mills, on Deep river, four miles above Lockville.

WE REGRET TO LEARN that a portion of Maj. Reece's battalion of Junior Reserves, was surrendered very unnecessarily to a Yankee Captain, near Fort Fisher. One of the captains and fifteen of his boys refused to surrender and made good their escape. Strong suspicion rests upon the commander in this affair. It is said the boys were surprised when the Major agreed to surrender.

THE NORTHERN papers admit the failure of the expedition against Wilmington. No intimation is made of a further attempt upon that place. It will be seen from the telegraph column that the fleet returned to Fortress Monroe.

JAMES PAGE, Doorkeeper of the Confederate Senate, will accept our thanks for the Reports of the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia from June, 1832, to and including the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION seems to prevail that Sherman, after garrisoning Savannah by negro troops under Foster, has sent a force to take possession of Branchville, in South Carolina, if he can, preliminary to an attack upon Augusta and Charleston. Gen. Beauregard, will, of course, foil him if possible in taking Branchville, which would give him possession of the railroads leading to Charleston, Augusta and into this State.

Should he succeed in this movement against Branchville he will be able to cut off one of the principle routes by which Charleston could be reinforced. Charleston will doubtless be one of the first objects of his ambition. If successful, he will move upon Columbia perhaps, and thence into this State.

If it be then within the range of possibility, to concentrate a sufficient force at Branchville to hurl back his columns, it should be done at once. What force we have in South Carolina and Georgia, or whether they can be concentrated at that point, we are not advised. We trust that the opportunity now offered to check this bold man, will be embraced.

EDGECOMBE AND SAMPSON. It should be mentioned to the praise of the counties of Edgecombe and Sampson, that during the Yankee advance on Bellfield, almost every man of the Home Guard companies of those counties, then at Weldon, volunteered to cross the State line and fight the enemy in Virginia.

THE CAROLINA TIMES, at Charlotte, N. C., has been emerged into the *Bulletin* of that place, which will hereafter be published by S. W. Whitaker. E. H. Britton of the *Times* will preside over the local department of the *Bulletin*.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the conduct of our forces is hereafter to be placed more entirely under the control of Gen. Lee than heretofore. This will give hope and confidence to our people.

GEN. JOHNSTON has been again assigned, it is said, to the command of the army of Tennessee. He will take command in a few days.

SUPREME COURT. Opinions delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Harris v. Hearn, from Stanly, judgment affirmed. In State v. Medlin, from Mecklenburg, error, venire de novo. In Worth v. Commissioners of Fayetteville, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill. In Picket v. Southerland, all the children, except M. J., take a share. In M. White's case, (habeas corpus,) remanded.

By BATTLE, J. In Hix v. Fisher, from Haywood, appeal dismissed at appellants costs. In Hastings v. Earp, from Wake, in equity, declaring the rights of parties. In Smith v. Bank of Wadesboro, in equity, from Richmond, decree to be for plaintiff. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: Bridgeman's case, petitioner remanded. Sinclair's case, petitioner remanded. Philpott's case, petitioner remanded.

By MANLY, J. In Riley v. Buchanan, from Anson, judgment affirmed. In State v. Cockman from Moore, no error. In Scott v. Fite, in equity, from Gaston, declaring rights of parties. And in the following on Habeas Corpus: M Goodson's case, petitioner discharged. Haswell's case, petioner remanded. W. R. Clark's case, petitioner remanded. R. H. Smith's case, petitioner remanded. Upchurch's case, petitioner discharged.

THE SHOOTING OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.—Within a day or two we have been able to gather some of the particulars of the killing of Capt. James M. Williams, by Moses D. Echols, on the 25th of December. The affair occutred at the dwelling house on the tract of land which Williams purchased of Echols, some months ago, and there were present at the time two other persons. Gravely, son in-law of Capt. Williams, and a son of Echols.

The account we have is that Echols was dissatisfied about having sold his land and put at Capt. Williams to let him have it back, which was not assented to. He then demanded a thousand dollars, extra pay, for a turnip patch and orchard on the premises, which Capt. W. consented to pay, though he regarded the demand as unreasonable. Echols then insisted on his paying the money down before he left the house, threatening, if he did not do so, to blow his brains out. To this the Captain replied that he had probably better not leave then. During the conversation Echols continued to brandish a pistol in a threatening manner. Gravely, in order to prevent a personal collision, made a movement towards Echols, and was caught by the son of the latter, who was present. Just at this time Captain Williams started towards his horse (whether to get his saddlebags or to leave the place is not known,) and was shot through the heart by Echols. He survived but a few minutes. His remains were brought to his late residence near Danville, on the 27th, for interment.

Echols made his escape and is now at large.

These are substantially the facts connected with this shocking affair, as related to us. The assault would seem to have been premeditated and purely unprovoked.—*Dan. Reg.*

NOTICE FOR CIVILIANS.—The trains northward *via* Danville, yesterday, brought back several civilians who had taken passage for Richmond, in consequence of peremptory orders from headquarters, forbidding the use of the road for any other purpose than the transportation of soldiers, munitions of war and army supplies.

We learn the same order has been extended to the Southern roads, and no doubt many anxious gentlemen, who anticipated large profits as the result of their migratory habits, will be sadly annoyed and discomfited.—*Char. Bulletin.*

General D. H. Hill passed through Charlottee on the 29th ult., under orders, as we understand, to report to General Beauregard, at Charleston.—*Char. Bulletin.*

DEAD.—Col. Raulston, the leader of the plot among the Yankee officers to break out of prison some ten days ago, and who was shot through the body in the melee, died of his wound on Thursday night. He was Colonel of the 24th New York Cavalry.—*Danville Register.*

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the 7th Reg't N. C. T., vice Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, relieved.—*Char. Bulletin.*

The death of James William Wallack, an actor of the "old school," is announced in the New York papers.

Information comes to us from Athens, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, that our scouts report that some ten thousand Yankees had made their appearance at Dalton, Ga., with view, it is thought, of preventing Hood from retreating this way.

All quiet in Atlanta. Citizens are still returning. The Macon and Western Railroad is completed to Jonesboro.

THE SITUATION.

When ill luck sets in it is apt to flow on until it exhausts itself. The tide then sets in the opposite direction, and continues until another relax occurs. Fortune has been setting steadily against us for some months. It may be hoped that the turning point has now been reached—that we have suffered all we are doomed to suffer on this occasion—that we have sufficiently expiated our faults, or our follies, or whatever has brought misfortune on our arms—and that henceforth, for some time to come at least, we may look forward to a more reasonable share of good fortune. The gallant defence of Fort Fisher—the utter defeat of the formidable Armada by which it was invested—the intervention of the winds and waves in our favor, as though Providence had espoused our cause, it may be hoped is the signal of returning prosperity. That Armada was, according to Yankee accounts, the most formidable that ever ploughed the ocean. Where is it now? Beaten, scattered, sunk, dispersed all over the ocean—foiled of the victory it thought secure, by the courage of a few hundred men, protected by a mud wall, in a fort so small that it looks like a pin's point upon the landscape. Its success would have been of great detriment to us. Its failure is a great victory. The result of a pitched battle in our favor, could hardly afford us greater reason to triumph.

The year closes to-day; this is the last morning paper we shall issue this year. We would take this occasion to recall to our readers the events of the year, and to compare our condition now, with our condition twelve months ago. The reviving spirits of the people will accept this as an agreeable task, especially when we assure them, that, in our estimation, our cause is far stronger to-day than it was on the 31st December 1863. What was our condition then? Our arms during the year had been generally unsuccessful. We had, indeed, been victorious at Chancellorsville, but our success was quallfied by the loss of Stonewall Jackson. We had invaded Pennsylvania, and, after the bloody battle of Gettysburg, had been compelled to relinquish the enterprise. We had lost Vicksburg, and with it an army of 27,000 men. We had lost Port Gibson and another large army. Our enemy was everywhere successful, and everywhere exultant, Never had the fortunes of the country been at so low an ebb, and never had the people such *just* reason to despond. At that moment, or a little after, it was announced that the character of the war was to be entirely changed hereafter—that the anaconda system was to be abandoned—that the policy, in future was to be concentration—that the enemy were to operate in masses—and that the most famous of all their generals was to have the direction of their operations. Such was our condition last winter. The enemy held nearly all Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—the whole of Kentucky, nearly the whole of Tennessee, the greater part of Mississippi, and at least one third of Virginia. They confidently predicted that a short campaign would give them Texas, and all across the Missisippi, the whole of Virginia, with Richmond, and the whole country from the Tennessee river to the Gulf and the Atlantic.

Who that recollects how these hopes of our enemies were disappointed will not feel his spirits revive in presence of the dificulties which now surround us? The first attempt was made in Louisianna. A large army and a vast fleet ascended the Red river, and were beaten and almost destroyed in the attempt to conquer Texas. This opened the the campaign. The issue revived the spirits of our people, which had been cast down by the ill success of the preceding campaign. In a few more weeks came on Grant's famous campaign for conquering Virginia and taking Richmond. In one month he fought six or seven picthed battles and many *combats*, and he was beaten in them all. From the Rapidan to the James, he lost 125,000 men. Had he not been repeatedly reinforced, his whole army would have been destroyed. In the several armies which he brought to operate against Richmond, his losses were not less than 250,000 men. In Georgia the operations of General Johnston, as long as he was in command, cost the enemy 55,000 more. In Louisianna the less of Banks was not less than 30,000. In a word, the enemy during the present year, at the commencement of which their armies threatened to overwhelm us, have lost at least 330,000 men—a loss, in one campaign almost unparalleled. And what can he show against this loss? He defeated General Hood in Georgia and again in Tennessee. He marched through Georgia, and has take possession of Savannah, which, in a military sense, was of no use to us. He does not, at this moment, hold one-half of the territory he held this time last year. By his march to Savannah, he has left open all of the country from the Tennessee to the Gulf, and the Atlantic.

So far from beimg depressed, there is every reason to feel hopeful. We are not as badly off as we were this time last year. The enemy has tried his best, and he can never make such another exertion. The new levy he has ordered, will not fill up the gaps which the bullets alone have made in his ranks, far less will it cover the losses made additional by disease and other causes.—*Rich. Whig.*

THE COTTON FINANCES IN ENGLAND &C.

The monthly report of Mr. Maclure, read at the meeting of the Executive Committee at Manchester, showed that on September 24, the number of operatives working full time was 212,250; short time, 102,047; and out of work, 135,821. According to Mr. Farrall's report there was an increase of persons receiving relief in 27 unions of 12,209, as compared with the number in the month of August.—At a meeting of the General Committees the report stated that 114,000 persons were now receiving relief in some way or other.

The distress arising from the cotton famine has made another great stride in Manchester, and unless matters mend to a degree not at all to be counted upon, we must shortly be prepared for a worse winter of misery than has afflicted us in previous years.

Recent English advices show England to be by no means behind the rest of the world in the matter of iron clads. The following is a list of that class of vessels, comprising the channel fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Dacres, C. B: Warrior, 40 guns; Black Prince, 41 guns; Hector, 34 guns; Defence, 16 guns; Prince Consort, 35 guns, and Enterprise, 4 guns. The Bellerophon, iron clad frigate, of 6,200 tons burthen, recently launched and designed to carry 40 guns of the heaviest calibre, has a stem projecting ten feet forward under the water line, which alone weighs 30 tons.

A BOLD ADVENTURE.—The Petersburg *Express* is responsible for the following:

Shortly after the Yankees reached the Jerusalum plank road, up which they returned to camp, the column, some what disordered and fatigued by its march, was struck by a daring scout of our army. Nothing but a bold demeanor would save him from capture, and he resolved to risk his freedom upon the result of his ingenuity. Assuming the air and proportions of an aid, he struck spurs to his horse, and galloping down the Yankee column, ordered the straggling ranks to close up, as the rebels were in hot pursuit, and threatened to shoot such as lagged behind, he pursued his course down the column, hurrying the frightened Yankees up at every step, until he found an opportunity to escape, when he himself hurried off as fast as his horse could carry him.

The French murderer, Latour, who was recently executed, sang all the way from the prison to the scaffold a song of his own composition. He did not stop even until the axe had descended and life was extinct.

Fourteen Union officers escaped from the Columbia (South Carolina) prison, have arrived within the Yankee lines.

SOLDIERS' PAY--SOLDIERS' BONDS.

We have received several letters from soldiers in reference to their deferred pay, and expressive of their anxiety to be put in possession of these arrearages. We are sorry, and we are sure the Government much regrets, that there should have been in any case the delay even of a day, in paying off the dues of the soldiers. But it may be readily conceived that it has not been altogether avoidable during the year which is now closing. The act of last February, imposing a heavy tax on all currency afloat on the 1st of April, naturally created a reluctance on the part of Government creditors to receive payment in the interium, in the notes which were to be so soon depreciated. Nor would it have been fair to press these notes on the soldiers. All were waiting for the new money. The pressure in consequence, after the 1st of April, exceeded the possibility of meeting it. The new notes could not be made fast enough, especially amid the unavoidable interruptions, and because of the fact that so large a proportion was required to be absorbed in exchanging the new money for the old. This heavy arrearage on the 1st of April, and the difficulties at which we have glanced, have necessarily pressed upon the Treasury during the year--preventing, it may be, that entire punctuality in every respect which was desirable.

Our soldiers have shared some of the inconveniences; but we trust it will not be long now before the Government will be able to pay up all their dues. If, to procure for them supplies of food and clothing, as a first object, their wages have in some cases been deferred for the time, we hope they will acquiesce with that cheerful patience which they have so uniformally exhibited under their privations, and which has won for them a praise scarce second to that due to their conspicuous gallantry and their admirable patriotism and good temper. We feel warranted in assuring them that everything possible will be done to bring up their arrearages at the earliest day; and we believe that it will not be long ere this is accomplished.

We have also been inquired of by soldiers relative to the bounty bonds to which certain of them are entitled by the act of February 17, 1864. It is only recently that the law has defined the form of these bonds. Since that has been done the subject has engaged the diligent attention of the Treasury Department, and the bonds will be ready for delivery with as little delay as the magnitude of the issue will allow. These bonds will be prised by our soldiers not merely for their value, but as certificates of their gallantry and patriotism, of which their descendants will be proud; and it is designed to give them a character and appearance worthy of the interesting circumstances of their issue. They will be coupon bonds, and will run for thirty years from the 1st of October, 1864, the interest payable semi-annually.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

A SKETCH OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH.

Now that Savannah has fallen into the hands of the invader, the following sketch, furnished by an exchange, will be read with mournful interest:

Savannah is the capitol of Chatham county, and the largest city in the State of Georgia. It was founded by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1732, the year of Washington's birth, and is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth, 90 miles southwest of Charleston, 188 miles southeast of Milledgeville, and 131 miles from Augusta. The site of the city is a sandy plain elevated about 40 feet above low water mark.

It is regularly laid out with wide, sandy and unpaved streets, which, however, are well protected from the rays of the summer's sun, with handsome shade trees. At every other corner there is a public square, usually circular or oval in shape, thickly spread with handsome shade trees. The number of these squares is twenty four. Broad and Bay streets, the most prominent thoroughfares, have grassy promenades in the middle, with carriage ways on each side. Many of the private dwellings are handsomely built of brick and granite. Among the public buildings, the most prominent are the City Exchange, Theatre, Courthouse, Jail, State Arsenal, Artillery Armory, Lyceum, Oglethrope Hall, Hibernian Hall, Market House, Chatham Academy, and the Custom House.

The latter is 110 feet long by 52 wide, is built of granite, and its estimated cost is nearly $175,000. The Independent Presbyterian church is a fine granite building, and cost $120,000. St. John's (Episcopal) church is also a very handsome building. The city has some eighteen or twenty Protestant, and three or four Catholic churches, one Hebrew Synagogue, five Banks, a Savings Institution, several fire companies, an historical society, several reading rooms, and a public library of some 8 or 10,000 volumes. The private schools are numerous, and liberal provision is made for the education of the poor. Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Savannah Hospital, the Georgia Infirmary, the Union Society, the Savannah Free School, Hibernian and St. Andrew's Societies, and the Seaman's Friend Society.

A monument has been erected in Johnson Square to the memory of General Greene, and another, (a most imposing structure,) to the memory of Pulaski the noble Pole who gallantly fell in an attack on the city, when held by the British, in October, 1789.

The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from the Savannah river.

Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

The workshops and depots of the Georgia Central railroad are located at Savannah, and are confessedly the most gigantic, costly and complete on the continent.

The population of Savannah is between 25,000 and 30,000, and a more enterprising, refined and hospitable people the Southern Confederacy cannot boast,

---

GEN. SHERMAN ON SLAVERY.—From a gentleman who has had several consultations with Gen. Sherman recently, the Constitutionalist learns, he says slavery will exist in the South after the conclusion of peace, let the war terminate as it may; that Lincoln's proclamations in reference to its abolition, are simply means for the restoration of of the Union that the Supreme Court have not and will not sustain him, neither will the Federal Government attempt to abolish slavery, but will leave it to the States returning to the Union to settle it, and that he (Sherman) expects to own a thousand slaves in the South one of these days.

He represents Sherman as being a thorough fanatic upon the subject of restoring the "glorious Union."

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* learns on good authority that a large number of the galvinized Yankees who recently took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, joined our army, and were sent to Savannah, have gone over to the enemy. Before deserting our ranks they conspired to kill their officers, and going in a body to the enemy, but the plot was discovered and seven of the ringleaders were tried and shot. The others returned to Savannah.—*Rich. Whig.*

SAVANNAH.—Sherman is still in Savannah and no movement this side of the river has taken place since the evacuation of Savannah. It is probable Sherman will recruit his men before he moves on Augusta, or whatever point he designes attacking. Or as the attack on Wilmington has signally failed, he may be reinforced by vessels and troops from that unfortunate expedition; if their ironsclads and transports escape the dangers of the sea.—*Richmond Whig.*

Official information has been received that a column of the 5,000 enemy are on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, North of its crossing of the Mississippi Railroad.

THE FALL OF SAVANNAH.

No demand was made for the surrender of the city until Sunday. On that day Sherman demanded the unconditional surrender of the city. General Beauregard, in substance, informed him that "he knew the way to the city and could take it if he was able."

General Beauregard left the city on Sunday.

The residents of Savannah did not expect that the city would be captured. They were totally unprepared for such a result. But very few of them succeeded in getting away. Those who did were obliged to leave most of their effects behind.

The best order was maintained throughout the entire siege. All the whiskey was locked up. The stills was all seized by the authorities. The four local companies were assigned to police duty and kept law breakers quiet.

All the rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. Some estimate the amount to five hundred thousand bushels.

The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of its stores. The main loss sustained by it was the loss of the siege guns about the place, and the gunboats.

The pontoon bridge, across which our troops passed, was built at the foot of one of the streets of the city.

During the siege several attempts to destroy our communication on the Carolina side were made, all of which proved futile.

Bishop Elliott was in the city on Monday. Our informant does not know whether he left the place or not.

There were two small steamboats at Savannah when the siege commenced. It is reported the Yankees captured the Firefly, and that the Macon was scuttled.

A large portion of the Central Railroad cars were sent down the Savannah and Gulf Railroad before that line was interrupted.

Both of the printing offices in the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. We are informed both the editors left before capitulation. Mr. Sneed, of the *Republican*, left early last week, with the Government funds, of which he was custodian. Mr. Smith, of the *News*, did not leave until Monday night. It is very evident both these gentlemen believe in the old motto of "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

Our informant says that the Georgia militia—or "Gov. Brown's pets," as some term them—have behaved themselves nobly throughout the whole campaign.

FROM TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, December 19.—Major Watson, just from Shreveport, reports the death of Maj. Gen. Price, at Dooley's Ferry, Lafayette county, Arkansas, on the 1st inst., of appoplexy.

The yellow fever has entirely subsided at Galveston and Houston.

Gen. Kirby Smith had impressed tobacco for the uae of the army.

Everything was quiet in the Trans-Missippi. No Yankees south of the Arkansas river.

The condition of our army was fine—they are well clothed and well fed.

AFFAIRS ABOUT MOBILE.

MOBILE, December 20.—On the 18th, our forces on the eastern shore, under Gens. Liddell, Dalvin, Clinton and Armstead, pursued and severely punished the Pollard raiders, driving them beyond Barren Creek, capturing part of their transportation and supplies. The damage done to the Mobile and Great Northern railroad is inconsiderable, and will shortly be repaired. The public buildings at Pollard were burned.

An infantry force of the enemy was at Franklin Creek, near Pascagoula, yesterday, where they were confronted by our cavalry, who, after heavy skirmishing, drove them several miles.

FROM CHARLESTON.

We have been assured by the highest authority that preparations for the defence and security of Charleston are being pushed vigorously forward. The utmost harmony exists between the civil and military authorities. No exertions will be spared by Gov. Magrath in accomplishing this all important object. It is only necessary that our citizens exhibit a similar spirit to sustain and give him their hearty co-operation in the great work before us, to insure the safety of our glorious old city, and give the enemy another Secessionville defeat.

The *South Carolinian* of Wednesday says:

His Excellency, Gov. McGrath, left the city yesterday morning for Charleston, to organize the militia in that locality and inspect the condition of the troops on the coast. He will return in a few days.—*Char. Courier.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

January 3, 1865. 216—td.
Confederate, Progress, and Standard copy till date.

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

☞ The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1865. H. S. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.

Dec. 26, 1864. 151—w6w.

NOTICE.

ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boon Hill, on the N. C. R. R., about seventy likely negroes belonging to the estate of Thadeus W. Whitley dec'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands.

Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the Mills and land belonging to the said estate.

ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.
Dec 31, 1864. 214—3t

Belmont School, Granville County, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 27th of January 1865. For particulars address.

R. R. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.
Dec. 21, 1864. 209—4w

French Hoop Skirts.

For sale by KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864. 213—1t